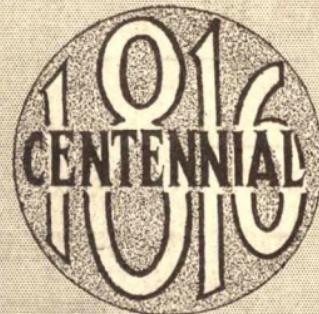


FRANCE,
1682-1763

ENGLAND
1763-1779

UNDER THREE FLAGS



INDIANA



FROM

Ind. History, Early

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UNDER THREE FLAGS.

The territory which is now included within the present boundaries of Indiana was formerly owned by the Miami Confederacy of Indians. It was first explored by La Salle in the latter part of the seventeenth century, about 1670, when he is said to have descended the Ohio river as far as the Louisville rapids.

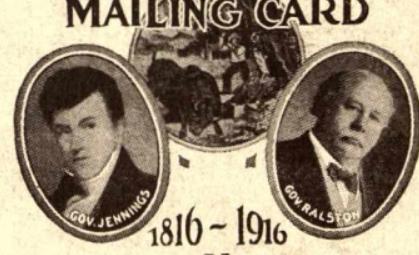
It was under the domination of France from the time of the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by La Salle, in 1682, until 1763, when it was ceded to Great Britain after the French and Indian war. From 1763 to 1779, it was held nominally by Great Britain as a part of her colonial possessions in North America and the jurisdiction of the State of Virginia was formally extended over it from 1779 to 1784.

In 1778, during the Revolution, Vincennes and Kaskaskia were captured from the British by a force of Virginians under George Rogers Clark and later in the same year the region northwest of the Ohio was made the county of Illinois by the Virginia Legislature.

In 1783, the British claims to all territory east of the Mississippi and north of Florida were relinquished in favor of the United States. The States which claimed title to lands northwest of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi ceded their rights to the United States before 1787, and in that year this region was organized as the Northwest Territory. Indiana Territory was organized in 1800 and Indiana in 1816.

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INDIANA CENTENNIAL HISTORIC MAILING CARD



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C A N A D A



FROM

Second History Library

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY AND INDIANA TERRITORY.

What is known in history as the "Northwest Territory," which came into the possession of Virginia by the conquest of George Rogers Clark, was transferred by Virginia to the United States in 1784. It was organized under the official name of "The Territory of the United States Northwest of the River Ohio" and its general government determined by the famous "Ordinance of 1787," a distinctive feature of which was the provision against slavery in the territory.

Until 1800 the whole territory was under the jurisdiction of Governor St. Clair, but in 1800 a division was made. All east of a line coinciding with the Western boundary of Ohio and extending through Michigan to Canada still retained the name of the Northwest Territory, but all to the west, including the present States of Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and parts of Michigan and Minnesota, took the name "Indiana Territory." In 1802 the State of Ohio was formed with its present boundaries, and this threw all of Michigan into Indiana Territory.

In 1805 Michigan Territory was cut off. In 1809 Illinois Territory was created, and this reduced Indiana to its present boundaries, with the exception of one or two slight changes. The original Indiana Territory had three counties, and one of these, Knox, included all of the present State; hence the saying that Knox is the mother of Indiana counties.

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INDIANA CENTENNIAL HISTORIC MAILING CARD



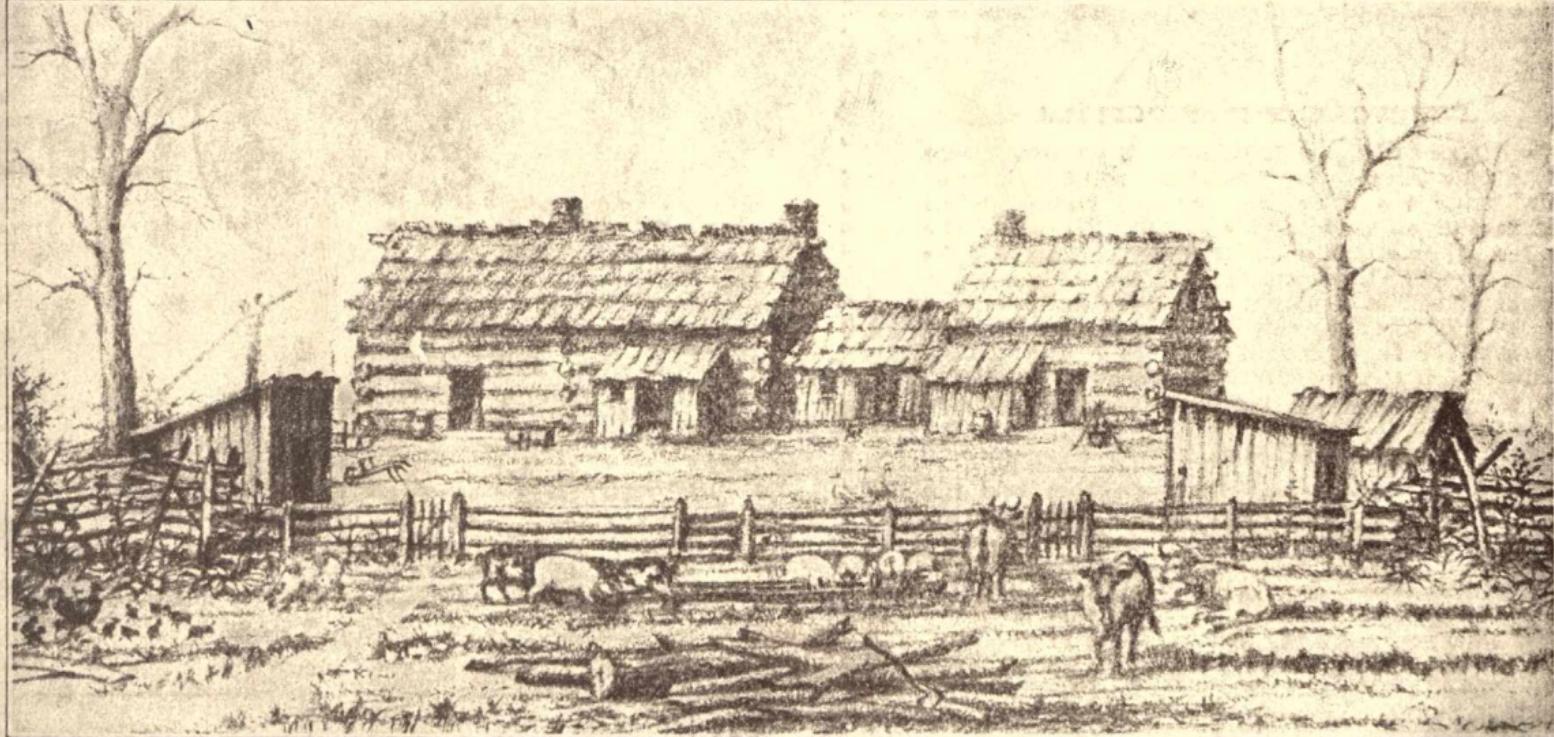
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FIRST "CRAZY" ASYLUM, INDIANAPOLIS. SERIES 1. NO. 13.

M. R. HYMAN, PUBLISHER, INDIANAPOLIS

FROM

S. L. History, early

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

So far as is known Indiana took no actual care of its defectives and dependents, other than paupers, until the early and middle forties, when separate taxes were authorized for the aid of the deaf and dumb, the blind and the insane. As early as 1827, however, the legislature set aside square No. 22 in the original plat of Indianapolis for a State hospital and lunatic asylum. In 1831 a memorial to Congress asked for a grant of land in each county amounting to one section for the poor, one section for lunatics and two sections for the deaf and dumb. No attention seems to have been paid to this memorial.

The first State benevolent institution was the school for the deaf and dumb, which was established in 1844. The school for the blind followed in 1847 and the hospital for the insane in 1848. The square that had been set apart for the insane was not large enough and it was disposed of and ampler grounds secured west of the city. There is no record of any building having been erected on square No. 22, but Mr. C. Shrader's recollection as expressed in the accompanying sketch probably rescues a fact from oblivion, though it is also probable that he errs slightly in location. Square No. 22 was bounded by Alabama, Vermont, New Jersey and New York streets.

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FROM _____

SEUTTERI'S MAP OF 1720.

Matthæ Seutteri's map showing the political divisions of America in 1720, is one of a valuable collection of French charts possessed by the Indiana State Library. The series is of interest as showing not only the political changes from time to time, but also the development of the geographical knowledge of the country, the earliest ones revealing many errors, particularly in the locating of lakes and water courses.

Seutteri's map has been selected for reproduction as the one best showing the English and French possessions in the days of "New France," and also the boundary line between the two vast French provinces, Canada and Louisiana. As a matter of fact the exact location of this boundary running east and west has been a debatable point, but it lay somewhat north of the line drawn by Seutteri, for Vincennes lay south of it, being in the Louisiana province. Ouiatanon lay in Canada, so the boundary crossed Indiana somewhere between these posts.

Assuming that Seutteri's lines are even approximately correct, the resultant appearance of an animal monstrosity is a curious coincidence.

A section on "Early French Maps" may be found in the Cottman-Hyman Centennial History

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FROM

Writing early

**THE TERRITORIAL LEGISLATIVE
BUILDING**

The little frame house here presented, still standing in Vincennes, is reputed by tradition to have been the first "capitol" of Indiana, or the building wherein the territorial legislature held its sessions. Beyond that bare fact little is known or affirmed about it. It is now privately owned and occupied, and has been proposed that the city purchase it, move it into Harrison Park, near by, and convert it into a museum building—a happy idea which, it is to be hoped, will materialize this centennial year.

The first Territorial Legislature met July 29, 1805. It consisted of two houses; a House of Representatives and a Council. Seven members composed the House of Representatives and were elected by the voters of the counties. Maj.-Gen. Arthur St. Clair was the first governor of Indiana Territory.

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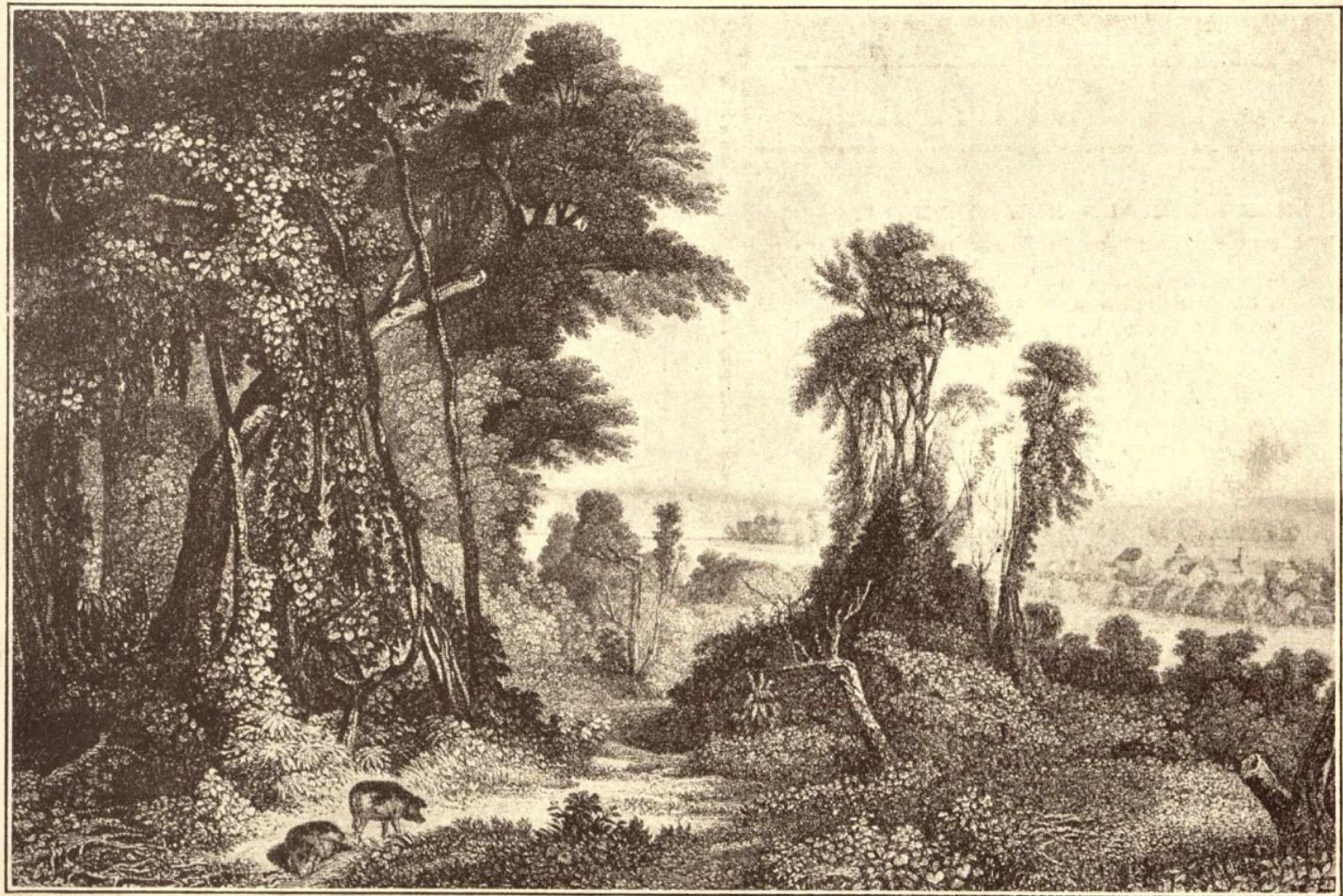
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HARMONIE, 1816. SERIES 1. NO. 9.

M. R. HYMAN, PUBLISHER, INDIANAPOLIS

FROM _____

Sunday, May 2, 1897, early.

HARMONIE AND NEW HARMONY.

The two communities in Posey county, "Harmonie" and "New Harmony," are distinctive features in the State's history and have an abiding interest for the students of social experiments.

The first of these, Harmonie, was established in 1815 by George Rapp and his followers, a German religious sect. These purchased a tract of something like thirty thousand acres on the Wabash, lived there for ten years, built a substantial village and literally made "the wilderness to blossom as the rose." They were industrious, simple minded, intensely religious and docile to their leader. One of their tenets was the abolition of sex relations and the marriage tie. All property was held in common.

In 1824 the "Rappites," as they are called, sold out their holdings to Robert Owen, a notable Scotch philanthropist, whose aspiration was to establish a new social order involving the principle of communism. He re-named the place New Harmony. Owen drew to him a large but heterogeneous following, and the history of his experiment is a sharp contrast to that of the Rappites. There were erratic divergences of opinion and general dissension, in the midst of which the idea of a harmonious community working to common ends went to wreck.

Owen and his chief co-worker, William Maclure, whose dream it was to establish a great school, soon left the community in the hands of others. It failed utterly of the original intentions, but the able men who continued to reside there gave the town a character that is unique in our annals.

Adapted from Collman-Hyman Centennial History of Indiana. Copyrighted 1916.

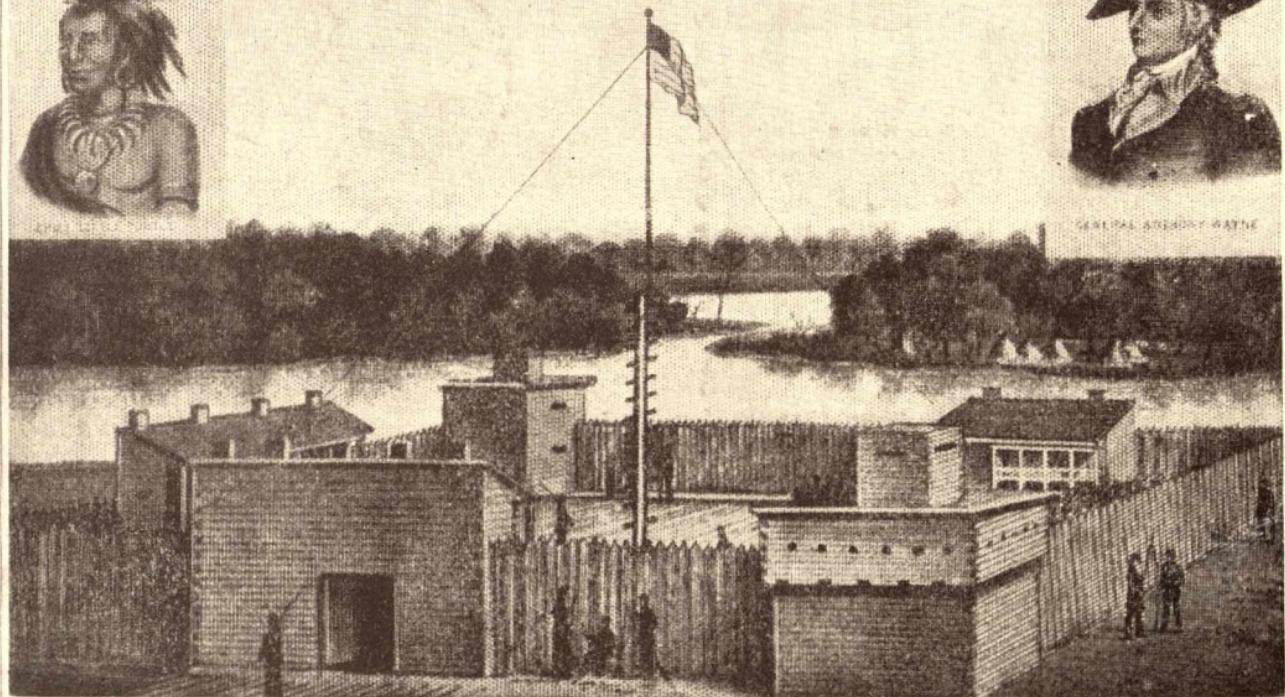
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FROM _____

FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne, the military post, occupied a point of great importance at an early day, commanding, as it did, one of the routes of travel between the great lakes and the Mississippi valley. The Miami Indians held the place before the white men; then the French built Fort Miami there, and by the Indian treaty of 1795, following the conquest of the northwestern tribes by Anthony Wayne, the United States seized upon the Wabash-Maumee portage as a desirable strategic military point. A fort was built there by Wayne's force soon after his decisive victory at the rapids of the Maumee, and named in honor of the conqueror, and in the above-mentioned treaty it was one of the few spots on Indiana soil that was reserved to the whites.

Early in the war of 1812 Fort Wayne, then garrisoned by about one hundred men, many of whom were unfit for duty, and commanded by an officer who was incapacitated by intemperance, was invested by a force of Indians numbering five to one. Even at that the besiegers resorted to treachery, the plan being to invite a conference at which the chiefs should carry weapons concealed beneath their blankets. At the opportune moment they were to attack the officers with whom they were conferring and then throw open the fort gates to their followers. Fortunately this scheme did not carry, and after seven days more of vigorous siege General Harrison at the head of a large force arrived and relieved the garrison.

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"CAPITAL IN THE WOODS." Indianapolis 1820. SERIES 1. NO. 10.

M. B. HYMAN, PUBLISHED, INDIANAPOLIS.

FROM

Indiana History, early

THE "CAPITAL IN THE WOODS."

Indianapolis, in its earlier days, was appropriately called the "Capital in the Woods," because it was planted in the heart of the wilderness sixty miles from the nearest other settlement. Towns usually are founded with some reference to surrounding settlements and existing social needs. Indianapolis was founded with the distinct idea of a future need—that of a properly located capital, which must be somewhere near the center of the State.

The United States had given to Indiana four square miles of land for its capital, with the privilege of locating it anywhere in territory yet unsold. As soon as the central portion of the State was thrown open the legislature appointed ten commissioners from various counties to locate the site. Nine of these served, and three places are mentioned as having received consideration. One of these was the trading post of William Conner, four miles south of the site of Noblesville; one was the mouth of Fall creek, where several "squatters" had made a settlement, and the third was another squatter settlement at the bluffs of White river where the village of Waverly now stands, in Morgan county. The Fall creek site was chosen. The town was founded in 1821, under the supervision of Christopher Harrison, but it did not become the capital in reality until 1825, when the State offices were removed from Corydon.

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NEAL'S MILL. "Underground Railroad" Station on Eel River in Clay Co. SERIES 1. NO. 12.

M. R. HYMAN, PUB., INDPLS

FROM _____

THE "UNDERGROUND RAILROAD."

The "Underground Railroad" was a system of secret routes that existed north of the Ohio river, prior to the Civil War, over which fugitive slaves were furtively conveyed northward to the Canadian line, being passed on from one "agent" to another, who carried them over stages or by relay. This work was a monument to the moral zeal of a large element whose protest against an iniquitous evil amounted to a defiance of that law of the nation which forbade any aid to fugitive slaves.

The routes extended northward from certain crossing places of the Ohio river, but, though charts of them have been published, it is safe to say none of these is complete. In Indiana the most famous route ran up the east side of the State where the Quaker element was strongest, those people being conspicuous in their opposition to slavery. A recent book by Col. W. M. Cockrum shows that many escaping slaves passed through sections of southwest Indiana and the history of the conflicts between slave and anti-slave advocates presents many a thrilling story.

The "stations" were the friendly points where the fugitives were received, concealed and cared for, then secretly forwarded. Neal's mill near Clay City is said to have been one of these stations.

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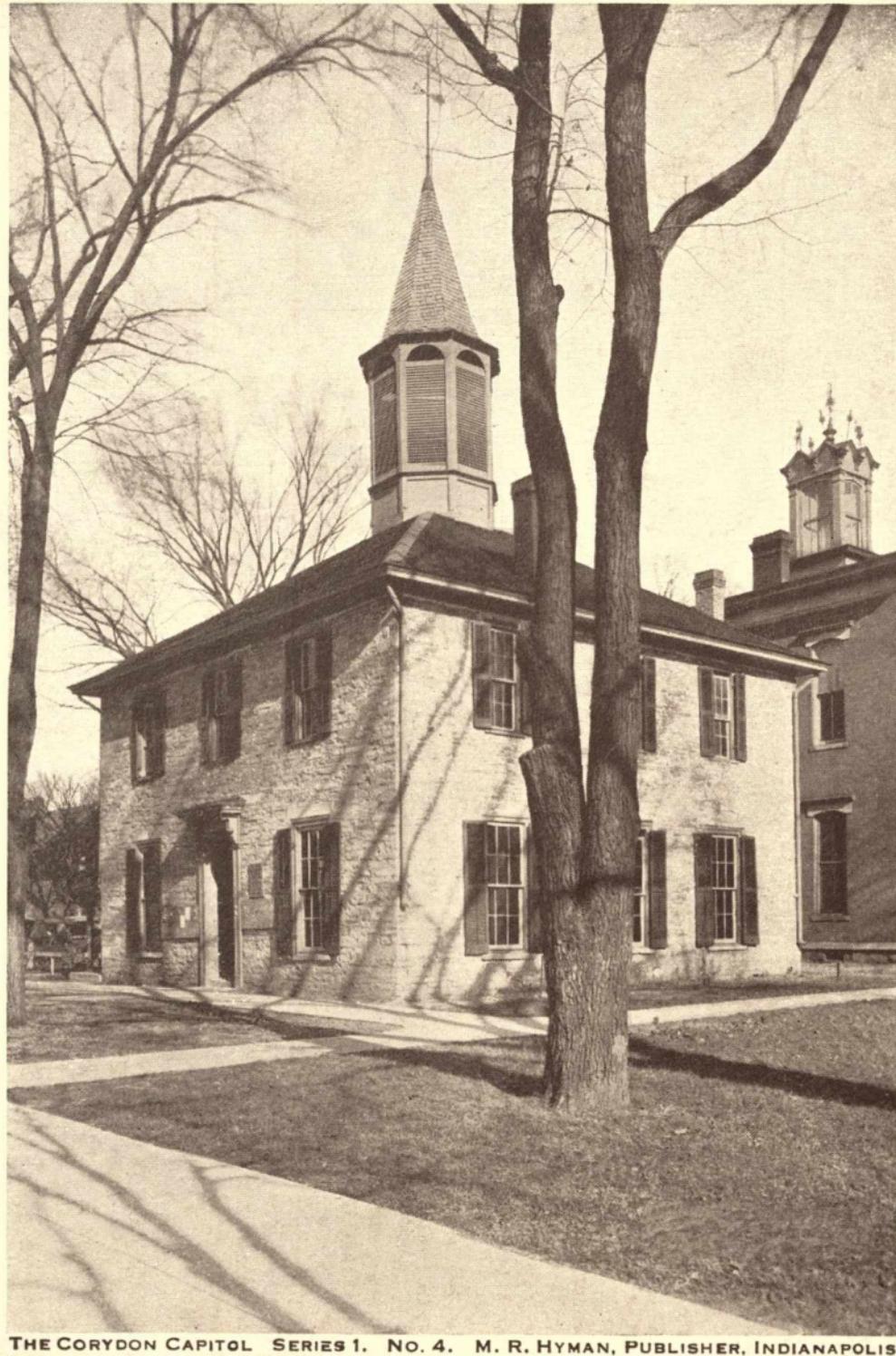
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THE CORYDON CAPITOL SERIES 1. NO. 4. M. R. HYMAN, PUBLISHER, INDIANAPOLIS

FROM

Col. History, 1816

THE CORYDON CAPITOL.

The famous old Capitol at Corydon, occupied by the Territorial and State Legislatures from 1813 to 1824, was never the property of the State. The particulars of its earliest history are largely traditional. It is said to have been built for the county of Harrison by Dennis Pennington, in 1811-12, the contract having been let on the 9th day of March, 1809. It has also been said that it was built in anticipation of the capital coming to Corydon, and that the character of its construction was somewhat determined by that anticipation and by the suggestions of General Harrison, who was favorable to the removal from Vincennes. Tradition also says, confirmatory of this, that Harrison owned large tracts of land in Harrison county, and was the founder of Corydon.

The scant records that exist on the subject indicate that in 1814 the Legislature rented quarters other than the court house. The privilege of occupying the latter was not settled at once, but in 1816 the associate judges of Harrison county ordered that it "be tendered to the Legislature for their use as a state house so long as Corydon shall remain the seat of government."

A movement for the purchase of the old building by the State as a relic was agitated in 1913, but it was not acquired.

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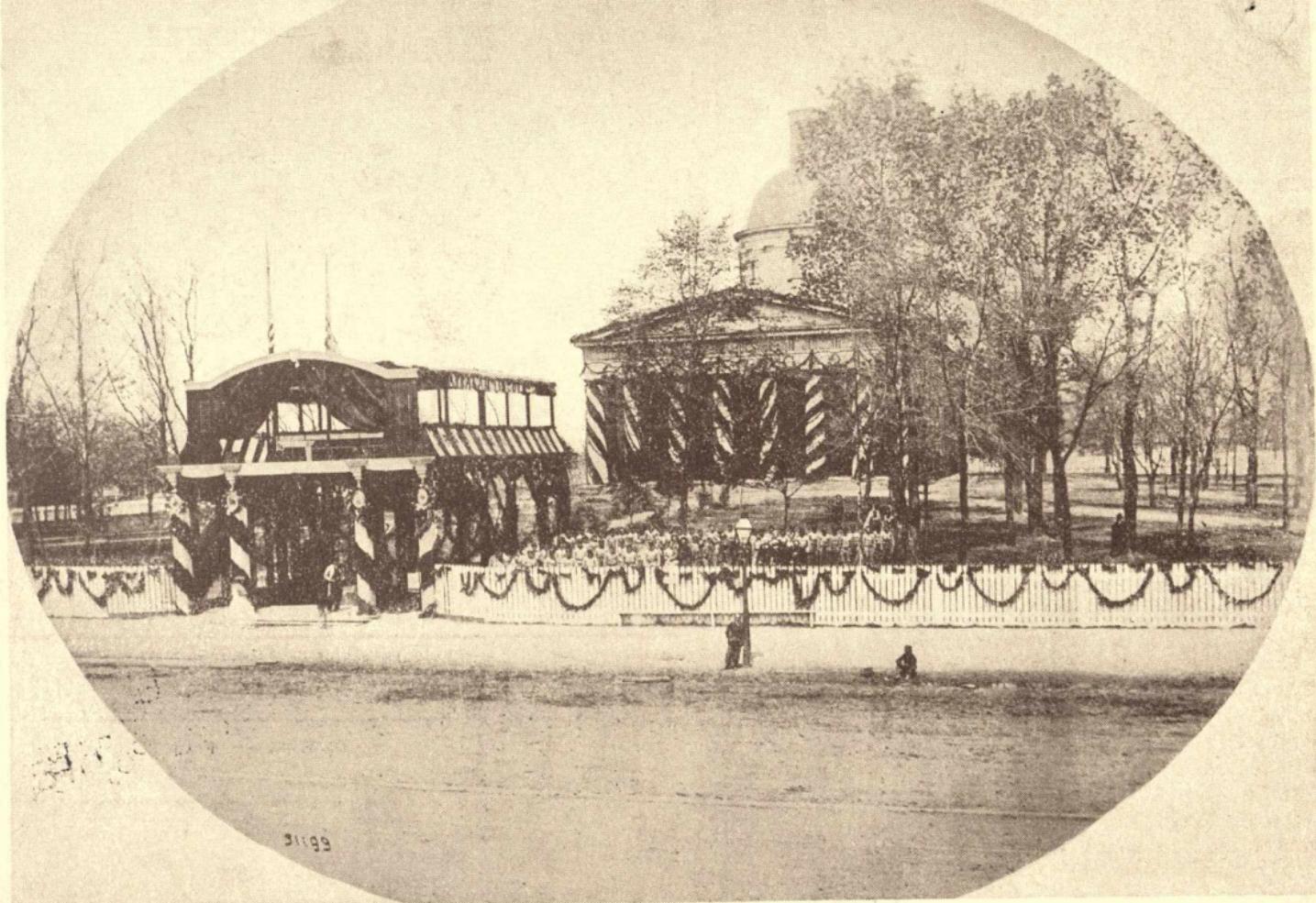
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THIRD CAPITOL, INDIANAPOLIS. *During Lincoln's Funeral.* SERIES I. NO. 7.

M. R. HYMAN, PUB., INDPLS.

FROM

Adapted from Collman-Human Centennial History of Indiana. Copyrighted 1916.

THE THIRD STATE CAPITOL OF INDIANA.

The first structure that was intended as a permanent capitol, and which occupied the site set apart for that purpose in the original plan of Indianapolis, was begun in 1832 and finished in 1835. The work was put in the hands of Governor Noah Noble, James Blake, Samuel Merrill and Morris Morris, and the contract was let for \$58,000 to Ithiel Town and I. J. Davis, the former of New York and one of the best-known American architects of the day. The actual cost was \$60,000. In dimensions the building was 200 feet long by 100 feet wide, and was two stories in height. In style it was a combination of the Greek Parthenon and a dome that was foreign to the Greek architecture, and it offered, in that respect, an unintentional parallel to the incongruous linguistic elements of Greek and Indian in the name Indianapolis.

The building was not a creditable product of the noted architect, as it was constructed in a "shoddy" manner, and forty years' wear and tear made a dilapidated ruin of it. It was razed to make way for the present building in 1878. It occupied but one square, the grounds being bounded on the north side by Market street.

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THE CONSTITUTIONAL ELM. SERIES 1. NO. 3. PHOTO BY WILLIS SHORES CO.

M. R. HYMAN, PUBLISHER, INDIANAPOLIS

FROM

Ind. History, 1816-1916

CORYDON'S FAMOUS ELM TREE.

The most famous tree in Indiana is the "Constitutional Elm" at Corydon. Its celebrity is borrowed from the tradition that during the proceedings of the constitutional convention, held June 10 to June 29, 1816, the delegates preferred the shade of this great spreading tree to the shelter of a building. The tradition is picturesque and there is no reason to doubt it.

As the picture shows, the tree lends itself splendidly to the dignity of fame. Its dimensions, as given by Charles C. Deam, former State Forester, are: Circumference of trunk, about four feet from the ground, 13 feet, 1 inch; greatest width of crown, 113 feet; shortest width of crown, 97 feet. From the picture some idea may be had of the area of its shade.

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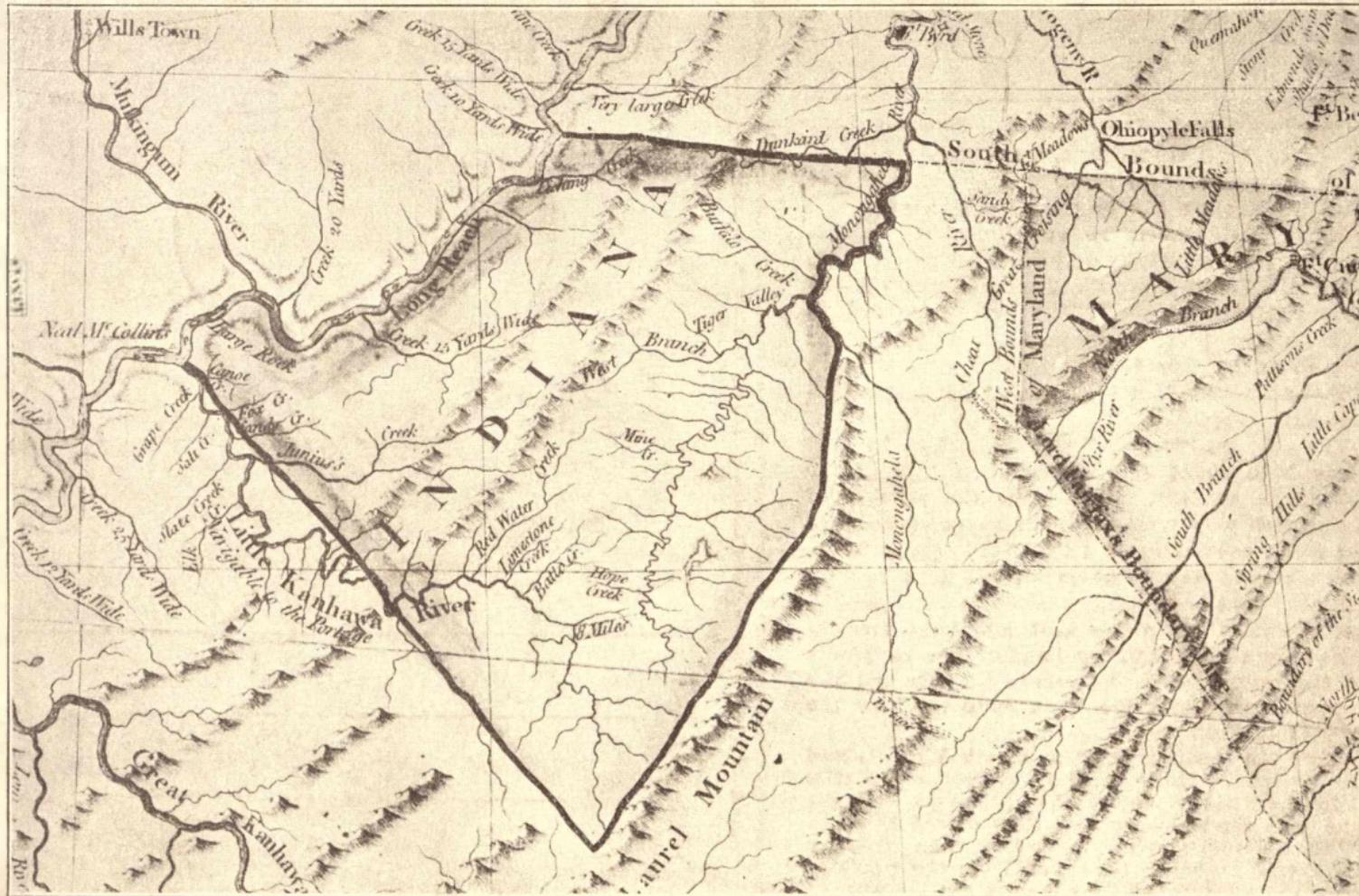
Indiana.

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FROM

Sold History, early

THE ORIGINAL INDIANA.

To those who never heard of any Indiana other than the one we live in the map here presented will, at first glance, be an enigma. This triangular tract approximately enclosed by the Ohio river, the Little Kanawha river and the western ranges of the Appalachian mountains, lies in what is now West Virginia. Few maps present it, and none other so well as this, published in 1778, by Thomas Hutchins, one of the first American cartographers.

The original "Indiana" was recognized by that name from about 1768 to the latter part of the eighteenth century. Soon after the passing of the French possessions into the hands of England the tract, consisting of about 5,000 square miles, was given by the Iroquois Indians to a trading company that had been organized in Philadelphia, as indemnity for goods that had been forcibly seized by some predatory bands. The recipients of this rather generous restitution honored the donors by naming the tract "Indiana," or the land of the Indians.

After the Revolutionary war both Virginia and the United States refused to recognize the title claimed by the company; Virginia took over the land, and the name applied to it ceased to exist. When Indiana Territory was formed in 1800, the name was probably borrowed from the previous tract, though why or by whom is not known.

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Indiana's Centennial.

Some Comments by Prominent Men and News-
papers on the Proposed Celebration—
Suggestions as to its Scope
and Character.

The closing year of the century will round out the first hundred years of the existence of Indiana, the civil government of the territory having been inaugurated on July 4, 1800, at Vincennes. The importance of properly celebrating this epoch in the history and growth of the state was recognized at the last session of the legislature by the authorization of the appointment by the governor of a commission composed of two representatives of each congressional district and four from the state at large for the purpose of considering and recommending plans for a fitting centennial celebration. The proposed celebration is being discussed throughout the state with much interest, and the commission will soon take up the task of outlining plans for the consideration of the next legislature, with which will rest the determination of what shall be done.

Col. Eli Lilly's Ideas.

Every consideration of state pride and individual duty should move the people of Indiana to grandly celebrate the centennial anniversary of the establishment of civil government of the territory at Vincennes July 4, 1800. On that day, the twenty-fourth anniversary of our national independence, and in the very year the congress of the United States first met in the capitol at Washington, the name Indiana was first given to that region which has now become

the heart of the union, the very center of population, wealth and intelligence.

Indiana is therefore the only state historically representing the exact boundaries of the nineteenth century.

The general assembly, recognizing their patriotic duty, wisely and in time provided for a commission to consider and report a plan for the proper observance of the great event.

The general assembly had in mind the wilderness of the year 1800, with a population of scarce five thousand frontiersmen, now grown to be a great state of two and a half millions of souls, with a real value in farms of nine hundred millions of dollars, producing an annual value of one hundred and twenty-five millions of dollars; a state with a manufacturing population of one hundred and fifty thousand, earning annually sixty-five millions of dollars, with an output to the value of three hundred millions of dollars, and a mineral output of over fifteen millions of dollars; a state with the greatest organization for the education of the masses in the world; a state that gave the services of over two hundred thousand men and twenty-five thousand lives that the Union might live, and that has erected the noblest monument on earth to the citizen soldier.

These things were in the minds of the members of the legislature and it now remains for the people of Indiana to recognize their opportunity, the greatest ever presented to a state to demonstrate the achievements of a hundred years, the most momentous hundred years of all time.

It may be early to suggest plans, but I have in mind that all appropriations made by the state should be expended solely upon a state centennial building and the permanent exhibits and expenses of administration. That authority should be given by the legislature to authorize cities, towns and counties to appropriate aid to a general exposition of the resources of the state to be called possibly the Indiana Mid-Continent Exposition, these appropriations to be supplemented by individual subscription and the usual methods of raising funds for such purposes. To this the general government should be asked to add an exhibit at its own expense.

But we must not stop here. In every county in the state a competent person should be selected by the Historical Society of Indiana to write the county history from its organization, and by all means the history of every regiment and battery in the United States service should be written and preserved. These histories should in 1900 be placed in the permanent exhibit.

But if the tangible results of this great event are not manifest in every community the greatest benefit will be lost. Every city, town and village should clean up and beautify the public places and all citizens should adorn their prem-

ises by planting trees, flowers and grass, painting or white-washing fences and buildings; railroads should lead off and become an inspiration to the people in this work until, as morning breaks on the twentieth century, the Indiana of a hundred years would show the brightest, cleanest, happiest land on earth. The travel of a continent crosses Indiana. Let the eye of the traveler rest upon things beautiful and he will carry our fame wherever he goes.

So the centennial must not be alone for the great capital which in 1900 will have a population of 200,000, with its hundreds of miles of beautifully paved and shaded streets, with its boulevards and parks and magnificent buildings and monuments which all may enjoy, but for every city and town, village, hamlet and home within our borders.

ELI LILLY.

Views of Hon. Hugh Dougherty.

Indiana is the pulse state of the Union. Through her the great throbbing veins of commerce, which nourish every part of our national body, flow. Her geographical location and physical features are such that the east and the west traverse her territory in passing to and fro. Her capital is the largest inland railroad center in the world. The center of our country's population is within her borders. Her position among her sister states is unique, and her marvelous progress since organization as a territory calls for a centennial jubilee of such a character as will best enable her sons and daughters to appreciate the heritage of a hundred years.

There is no way in which we could more effectively kindle that wholesome state pride which must underlie the noble action of her present and future citizenship than by a parade of her achievement, and a fresh revelation of her early struggles. The latter are now matters of recorded history to most of us, and a retrospective view of the heroic struggles of our fathers would be an eloquent lesson in patriotism. In their toils, their sufferings, their hardships, their conflicts, momentous questions were at stake and issues vital to the future world. In appearance they were insignificant at times, but in reality, copious and full of benevolent consequences. Acting at the springs of our future greatness, instruments otherwise weak became mighty for good, and our pioneer fathers, obscure to the world, proved to be agents of destiny. They who entered an unfamed wilderness with vast wastes of forest verdure to make a garden for their children, and the hills then silent in their primeval sleep, now echo the music of happy homes of industry. These hardy sons of toil, whose school was the forest, whose trade was barter with savages, whose social life was that of the camp-fire, whose daily lesson was self-sacrifice, con-

quered the territory of Indiana for civilization. Such memories as these ought to kindle a burning enthusiasm in every loyal Hoosier breast to join in the proposed observance of our anniversary. Such an observance would be of more than local consequence. It would be a formal way in which our state could give evidence to the world of her worthiness of a place in the family of states comprising our great republic. Our exhibit would say: "This is our achievement;" and of this we need not be ashamed. With an agricultural productivity unsurpassed, monumental manufacturing industries, natural resources inexhaustible, among which are lumber, stone, coal, natural gas and petroleum, a school system which is an object lesson to the world, an intelligent, industrious, patriotic, Christian citizenship, populous cities with every modern improvement; in fine, all that constitutes the highest degree of prosperity and civilization to be found on the globe, the people of this great state may be exceeding glad to make a representative exhibit of the fruit of their labors, and say to the world: "Behold the heritage of a hundred years."

Then let us celebrate the event which has led to such marvelous consequences—an event contemporaneous with the beginning of a century which has seen greater commercial development, more extensive manufacturing enterprise, more valuable invention and discovery, more fruitful agricultural activity, more widespread intelligence, more altruistic feeling, and more application of the agencies that make possible complete living than all the centuries that preceded; and in the observance of this historic event, let us show that Indiana has contributed her full share toward achieving this unparalleled progress. HUGH DOUGHERTY.

Hon. Chas. L. Jewett's Comments.

The suggestion of a fitting celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Indiana territory will surely awaken the liveliest interest among our citizens. A native of Indiana, as was my mother before me, I regard it with positive enthusiasm.

As yet the movement is, of course, merely an aspiration. It represents the yearning of many of our people to assert before the world the honorable history, splendid progress and real worth of our noble state.

The matchless resources of our territory, the marvelous progress in their development, the distinguished achievements of our men and women in every field of honorable endeavor, the history, art, science and literature of the state afford ample material out of which we may erect a wonderful exposition of the whole.

Avoiding all wasteful extravagance, the celebration should

be on the scale of magnificence befitting our proud position among the states of the union.

It should be purely an Indiana affair. It should be assertive and audacious. It should be conceived in a spirit of unselfishness and patriotic liberality, and carried forward with a passionate desire to truly exhibit to our countrymen the present greatness and glorious possibilities of Indiana.

CHARLES L. JEWETT.

Hon. Chas. T. Doxey's Opinion.

It will give the various industries of our state an opportunity to show the great advancement that has been made since Indiana commenced her territorial existence. Other states have observed similar events, and have found them to be beneficial to almost every branch of industry. It will stimulate trade, encourage progressive competition, educate the people, advertise our natural resources and demonstrate to the world that, from an industrial standpoint, Indiana is second to none. It should be conducted on such a scale that it will mark an epoch not only in the history of the state, but in the history of the United States. We have everything in readiness for such an exposition except the place and the date fixed. Let the legislature prepare a place and fix a date; and our people, who have been waiting for such an opportunity, will do the rest.

CHAS. T. DOXEY.

Comments by Others.

Hon. Joseph I. Irwin—The state of Indiana, being the center of population of the United States and centrally located as to wealth and business, deserves to stand high among her sister states. Her stone quarries are the very best, the product being used in all parts of the country. Her coal fields are so extensive that they are almost exhaustless. Her timber is the best hardwood; her soil is as good as can be found anywhere. The proposition to show to the world all the good things belonging to Indiana, together with the advancement made in the past century, is laudable and deserves the hearty co-operation of our people. To do this will require a large outlay of energy and money. There is plenty of time between now and the assembling of the next legislature for the people to discuss the subject and decide whether they are in favor or opposed to the proposition. If the decision is favorable, there should be no half way support.

Judge E. B. Martindale—We should celebrate in an appropriate manner the "centennial of Indiana." The state has up to this time spent very little money in advertising to the world her century's development. No state in the union, and in fact no country in the world, has accomplished more

in a hundred years. Now, in line with the enterprise her people have displayed, the state should make known to the world what has been accomplished. In the line of discovery and invention more has been accomplished in the past hundred years than was accomplished in the preceding five hundred years. These great discoveries and inventions have been stimulated by our modern expositions. Fulton was regarded as a crank and impoverished himself before he convinced capital that steam could be used in navigation. The congressmen who voted aid to Morse in the construction of a telegraph line from Washington to Baltimore were ridiculed by their constituents and defeated for re-election. The advocates of the expenditure of a half million dollars by the state in making known to the world what the name "Indiana" stands for will as certainly receive in time the universal indorsement of the people as did Fulton and Morse.

Hon. Eli Marvin—What has been accomplished in a hundred years should fill every citizen with pride of the past, and give zeal and enthusiasm for the future. An exposition should be held that would place before the world the history and development of our state, and while it should be distinctively Hoosier, in my opinion, it ought to be big enough and broad enough in its character, as it certainly would be attractive enough in its exhibits, to deserve and command the attention and patronage of a large per cent. of the more densely populated section of our mid-continent.

Maj. H. B. Smith—There can be no question as to the desirability and importance of the proper celebration of the centennial of the organization of Indiana territory. Plans should be adopted for such a showing as will be in keeping with the size, importance and dignity of our state. Indiana is one among the very best states of the Union, with general resources second in importance to none. In the past our resources have not been brought to the attention of the country as they should have been. The proposed centennial, if properly planned and managed, will give us the opportunity to do so, and will be of incalculable benefit to the state, instructive and interesting to our citizens, as well as a great and valuable advertisement of our state. To meet with the success that the proposed celebration should, it will be necessary to have the earnest support of all of our people, which I think we will have when the matter is brought to their attention. Therefore, the subject should be agitated, discussed and in every way possible brought to the attention of our citizens, and get them thoroughly aroused to the importance of the enterprise, and it can and will be made a success.

Resolution Adopted by the Indiana State Board of Commerce.

[This Organization is Composed of the Commercial Bodies of Indiana.]

Resolved, By the Indiana State Board of Commerce, that we heartily indorse the proposed celebration in 1900 of the centennial anniversary of the establishment of civil government in Indiana territory. We believe that this event affords a most appropriate opportunity for showing to the world the great development of nature's rich endowment and the high attainment of the progressive spirit of the mid-continent people of the United States in commercial, mechanical, scientific, literary and educational endeavor. Indiana represents the greatest variety of rich possession and the best results of ambitious effort. It has been fittingly described as "the pulse state of the Union, through which flows the throbbing veins of commerce, carrying nourishment to every part of our national body." An exposition fittingly celebrating the historical event which affords us the proud opportunity of showing our great resources and capabilities must be national in character; it must be a worthy representation of the splendid achievement of the mid-continent at the close of the nineteenth century. It should be this to be worthy our state; and the state pride of Indiana will find no grander opportunity for demonstration than in making this celebration worthy our country. In giving our hearty indorsement to the proposed celebration, we suggest that the plans therefor shall be given broad scope and we urge upon the general assembly of our state unstinted support for a celebration which will give to every citizen cause for pride in the greatness of Indiana.

Resolved, further, That we authorize the appointment of a standing committee on the Indiana centennial, with instructions to present the subject of the proposed celebration to constituent bodies of this board for their consideration, and that such constituent bodies be requested to give active support to the project to the end that it may be made the greatest possible success. It shall also be the duty of said committee to assist in every way within its power in promoting the success of the proposed celebration.

Comments by the Press.

The movement is essentially a state one, and it already has the approval of the legislature. In its origin and scope it appeals to the public spirit and state pride of every part of the state and every citizen in it for hearty support.—*Indianapolis Journal*.

The project deserves the most hearty support; every loyal Indianian will certainly give this. It is Indiana's greatest opportunity for demonstrating to the world her worth.—*Indianapolis Sentinel*.

The commissioners are all enthusiastic and in hearty sympathy with the movement, and it starts off with excellent prospects of being made a glorious success. To make it such, however, will require the united effort of all the people of this grand state. Republicans, democrats, populists, prohibitionists and everybody can join hands in this commendable undertaking.—*Crawfordsville Journal*.

We hope the people will comprehend from the start the great work before the present commission and we hope these earnest men will not be stinted and hindered in their great undertaking by a niggardly legislature. If they are, the *Tribune* will locate the blame where it belongs, and not on the commission, which will undoubtedly do all that can be done with the means at command.—*New Albany Tribune*.

The proposition to celebrate the centennial of Indiana's admission to statehood by an elaborate exposition in 1900 is commendable from many points of view, but it will require intelligent and persistent effort to induce the people to give to the suggestion the kind of indorsement necessary to insure the success of the enterprise. It ought to be understood at the beginning that the proposed exposition in 1900 shall be the best of its kind ever undertaken, else it should be abandoned altogether the moment it becomes apparent that its success is involved in the least doubt.—*Lafayette Courier*.

Indiana is a great state, and the celebration of her centennial should be one in keeping with her importance.—*Frankfort Times*.

Many papers throughout the state have spoken approvingly of the proposed Indiana centennial celebration in the year 1900. The propriety of the suggestion is obvious, and it is generally conceded that if properly carried out, the occasion might be made interesting and instructive in a historic way, and advantageous in advertising the state. At the same time, there is a feeling that unless the idea is to be carried out in a broad, liberal and creditable way, it had better not be undertaken at all.—*Indianapolis Journal*.